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New and little-known species of *Corymbitodes* from China (Coleoptera: Elateridae: Dendrometrinae)

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Abstract. – Five new species of *Corymbitodes* are described from China: *Corymbitodes jianyueae* **sp. nov.**, *Corymbitodes wangi* **sp. nov.**, *Corymbitodes zixiae* **sp. nov.**, *Corymbitodes qingxiae* **sp. nov.**, and *Corymbitodes yangi* **sp. nov.** Additional material of *Corymbitodes speciosus* (Miwa, 1928) and *C. auratus* Fleutiaux, 1942 are examined and reported. All of the involved species are illustrated and compared.

Qiu L., 2023. – New and little-known species of *Corymbitodes* from China (Coleoptera: Elateridae: Dendrometrinae). *Faunitaxys*, 11(52) : 1 – 7.

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Introduction

The Chinese fauna of the genus *Corymbitodes* Buysson, 1904 was poorly known until Schimmel &Tarnawski (2015) provided a revision on it. Most *Corymbitodes* species are dull colored, but three species from Oriental Region are outstanding for their gorgeous bright and metallic coloration, viz. *Corymbitodes speciosus* (Miwa, 1928), *C. auratus* Fleutiaux, 1942, and *C. platiai* Schimmel & Tarnawski, 2015. During the preparing process for a further revision of the Chinese *Corymbitodes*, I have accumulated many interesting and little-known *Corymbitodes* from the mountainous areas of China; five species of which with bright metallic coloration are confirmed to be new species and described herein. The male and female of *Corymbitodes speciosus* and *C. auratus* are also illustrated and compared with the new species.

Material and methods

The studied specimens were cleaned by warm water, and the genital segments were dissected after treatment in 10% KOH (70-80°C for 10 minutes). Habitus were photographed using a Canon® EOS RP + Mount Adapter EF-EOS R plus a Laowa 100 mm F2.8 2×Macro Lens (for Canon EF); other diagnostic characters were photographed using the same camera in conjunction with a Mitutoyo M Plan Apo 10 × /0.28 lens. All figures were modified in Adobe Photoshop® CC 2019. Body length was measured from the anterior margin of head to the apex of elytra. The terminology mainly follows Ruan et al. (2022). The studied material is stored in the Invertebrate Collection of Mianyang Normal University, Mianyang, Sichuan, China (MYNU).

Results

Corymbitodes jianyueae sp. nov.

(Fig. 1-2, 19)

ZooBank : http://zoobank.org/0C0F0E71-A5D9-4376-A2FC-8FC08ACD0DB9

Holotype, ♂ (MYNU), Shuikou-si Temple, Mt. Simianshan, Jiangjin District, Chongqing, 28°39′10.81″N, 106°21′21.39″E, 930 m, 11.V.2014, Jian-Yue Qiu & Hao Xu leg.

Diagnosis. – A well distinguished species with metallic green head and pronotum, long antennae that greatly exceeding posterior angles of pronotum about the last three antennomeres, and yellow elytra. This new species is similar to *C. platiai* Schimmel &Tarnawski from Hubei, but it clearly differs from the latter by the sparser punctures on the pronotum disc, the yellow elytra, the shape of antennomeres, as well as the posterior angles of pronotum.

Description (based on male holotype)

Dimension. – Body length 8.3 mm.

Shape and coloration. – Shiny; head, pronotum, scape and pedicel, all margins and preapical portions of elytra, scutellar shield, as well as the entire ventral surface bright and metallic bluish green; the rest antennomeres black, with dark bluish reflection; legs dark brown dorsally. Body covered with whitish yellow short pubescence.

Head. – Frons slightly depressed apically; punctures umbilicate, almost contiguous. Antennae greatly exceeding posterior angles of pronotum about the last three antennomeres, serrated from antennomere 3 on; scape elongate oval, pedicel small, globous, antennomere 3elongate triangular, about 1.8 times longer than wide, antennomere 4-10 triangular, gradually slenderer, with the apical portion of serrated parts gradually tapered, the last antennomere elongate, apex rounded.

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Pronotum. – Elongate, depressed along midline, about 1.1 times longer than width, widest at posterior angles; sides subparallel, slightly convex, posterior angles divergent, apices truncated; punctures umbilicate, intervals of punctures in middle about diameter of one puncture; punctures larger and denser laterally, sometimes almost contiguous.

Scutellar shield. – Covered with dense pubescence, tongue-shaped, with dense small punctures.

Elytra. – Elongate, about 2.7 times longer than width, widest near base; apical portion gradually narrowed, apices acute, not connected; surface of elytra wrinkled, striae formed by lines of round punctures, each puncture connected by grooved line; interstriae sparsely punctuated, usually only with 2 - 3 punctures among the nearest four strial punctures.

Aedeagus (Fig. 19). – Typical of this genus.

Female and larva. – Unknown.

Etymology. – The specific epithet is dedicated to Dr. Jian-Yue Qiu (MYNU, China), one of the collectors of the holotype.

Distribution. – China (Chongqing).

Bionomics. – This species was captured from unknown flowers of a tree from Simianshan scenic spot.

Corymbitodes wangi **sp. nov.**

(Fig. 3 - 4)

ZooBank : http://zoobank.org/B596FF89-871E-4188-89E3-63C474A8CE18

Holotype, ♀ (MYNU), Huaping Village, Huaping Natural Reserve, Guilin City, Guangxi, 700 - 800 m, 5-7.V.2017, Xian-Yi Wang leg.

Diagnosis. – This new species resembles the female of *Corymbitodes qingxiae* **sp. nov.**, but it can be easily separated from the latter by the larger body and the absence of carination on posterior angle of pronotum.

Description (based on female holotype)

Dimension. – Body length 10.5 mm.

Shape and coloration. – Shiny; head, base of mandible, labrum, scape, pronotum, elytra, scutellar shield, as well as ventral side bright metallic yellowish green; pronotum and ventral side, especially abdomen additionally with metallic reddish sheen; the rest antennomeres dark brown, with dark bluish reflection; maxillary palpus dark brown; legs yellow, tarsi dark brown. Body covered with whitish short pubescence.

Head. – Frons slightly depressed apically; punctures umbilicate, almost contiguous in the middle, sparser apically. Antennae not reaching posterior angles of pronotum by more than length of last antennomere, serrated from antennomere 3 on; scape elongate oval, pedicel small, globous, antennomere 3 elongate, about 4.3 times longer than wide, antennomere 4-10 subtriangular, gradually slenderer, the last antennomere elongate, apex slightly enlarged and rounded.

Pronotum. – Elongate, subtrapezoidal, depressed along midline, about 1.2 longer than width, widest at posterior angles; sides almost straight, gradually widened, posterior angles divergent, apices truncated; punctures umbilicate, intervals of punctures in middle about diameter of one puncture; punctures larger and denser laterally, sometimes almost contiguous.

Scutellar shield. – Covered with dense pubescence, tongue-shaped, densely with small punctures.

Elytra. – Elongate, about 2.5 times longer than width, widest at basal third; apical portion gradually narrowed, apices acute, not connected; surface of elytra smooth, wrinkled in the middle near scutellar shield, striae formed by dense quadrate punctures, each puncture connected by grooved line, space between punctures in the line not uniform; interstriae sparsely punctuated.

Male and larva. – Unknown.

Etymology. – The specific epithet is dedicated to Mr. Xian-Yi Wang (Guizhou, China), the collector of the holotype.

Distribution. – China (Guangxi).

Corymbitodes zixiae **sp. nov.**

(Fig. 5 - 7; 20)

ZooBank : http://zoobank.org/BEC71F42-2E59-44C1-A570-251C192D5C82

Holotype, ♂ (MYNU), Ahualuohe River, Zhonglu Township, Weixi County, Diqing Prefecture, 2400 - 2900 m, V.2023, local leg.

Paratypes, 1 ♂ & 1 ♀ (MYNU), same data as holotype.

Diagnosis. – This new species resembles *Corymbitodes qingxiae* **sp. nov.**, but it can be easily separated from the latter by the strong and reddish-purple metallic reflection on dorsal surface, the straight lateral margin of pronotum and the narrower body. It can be further distinguished from the later by the curved and pointed posterior angle of pronotum, stouter last antennomere, and the spinous apices of elytra in male. Females of these two species may be confused with each other, but they can be distinguished from each other by the density of punctures on pronotum (denser in *C. zixiae*), the apical portion of epipleuron (narrowed in *C. zixiae*, while widened in *C. qingxiae*), as well as the shape of antennomeres 7 - 10 (serrated portion more protruded in *C. zixiae*).

Description of the male

Dimension. – Body length 8.5-9.5 mm (holotype 9.5 mm).

Shape and coloration. – Shiny; head, pronotum and elytra with strong reddish purple metallic reflection; anterior portion, labrum, base of pronotum and elytra, scutellar shield golden metallic green; base of mandible with mixed metallic reflection (purple, yellow and green); antennae and maxillary palpi black; ventral side metallic reddish yellow, with apical portion of prosternum, posterior portion of hypomeron, mesothorax metallic golden, with metallic bluish or greenish sheen decorated; legs yellow. Body covered with whitish short pubescence.

Head. – Frons slightly depressed apically; punctures umbilicate, almost contiguous. Antennae greatly exceeding posterior angles of pronotum by about the last two plus half of antennomere 9, serrated from antennomere 3 on; scape elongate oval, pedicel small, globous, antennomere 3 elongate triangular, about 2 times longer than wide, antennomere 4 - 10 triangular, almost subequal in length, the serrated portion gradually slenderer, the last antennomere elongate, apex narrowed, blunt.

Pronotum. – Elongate, subtrapezoidal, depressed along midline, about 1.1 times longer than width, widest at posterior angles; sides almost straight, gradually widened, posterior angles long, divergent, curved outward, apices pointed; punctures umbilicate, intervals of punctures almost contiguous.

Scutellar shield. – Covered with dense pubescence, tongue-shaped, densely with small punctures.

Elytra. – Elongate, about 2.7 times longer than width, widest near basal third; apical portion gradually narrowed, apices spinous, not connected; surface smooth, strongly wrinkled, striae formed by lines of quadrate punctures, each puncture connected by grooved line, space between punctures in the line not uniform; interstriae sparsely punctuated.

Aedeagus (Fig. 20). – Typical of this genus.

Female paratype. – Body length 9.5 mm. Similar to male by the coloration, the carination of posterior angle of pronotum, the narrowed pronotum, and the narrowed apical portion of epipleuron, but differs from male by with short and less serrated antennae that not reaching posterior angles of pronotum by about one antennomere, posterior angle of pronotum not pointed, and apices of elytra not spinous.

Larva. – Unknown.

Etymology. – The specific epithet is named after Zixia fairy, a role in the film *A Chinese Odyssey*.

Distribution. – China (Yunnan).

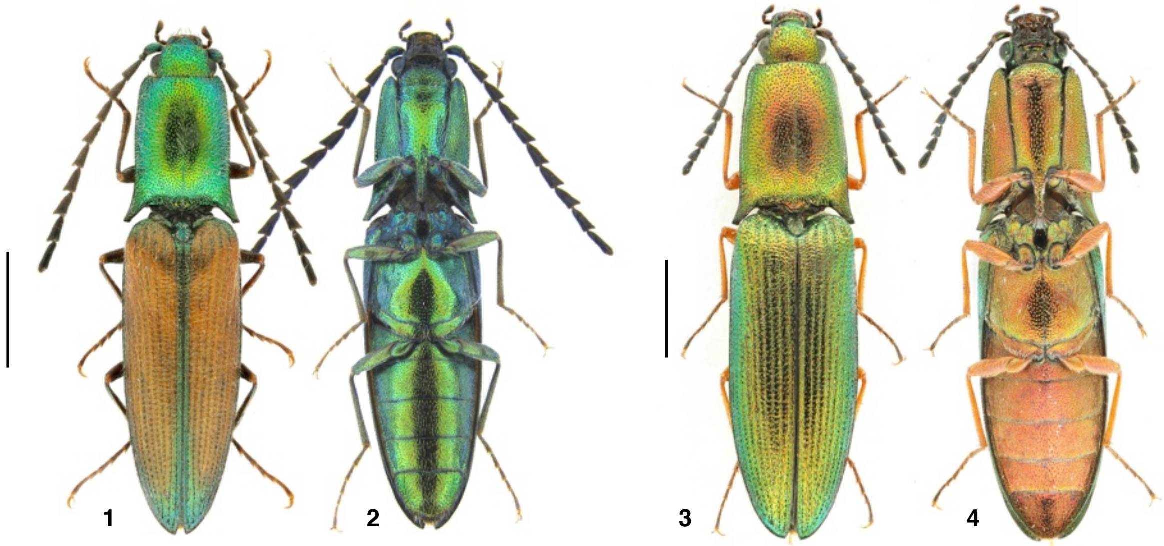

Fig. **1**-**4**. Habitus of *Corymbitodes* species (Scale bars 2 mm).

1-**2**. *Corymbitodes jianyueae* **sp**. **nov**., ♂ holotype from Simianshan, Chongqing. **3**-**4**. *Corymbitodes wangi* **sp**. **nov**., ♀ holotype from Huaping, Guangxi.

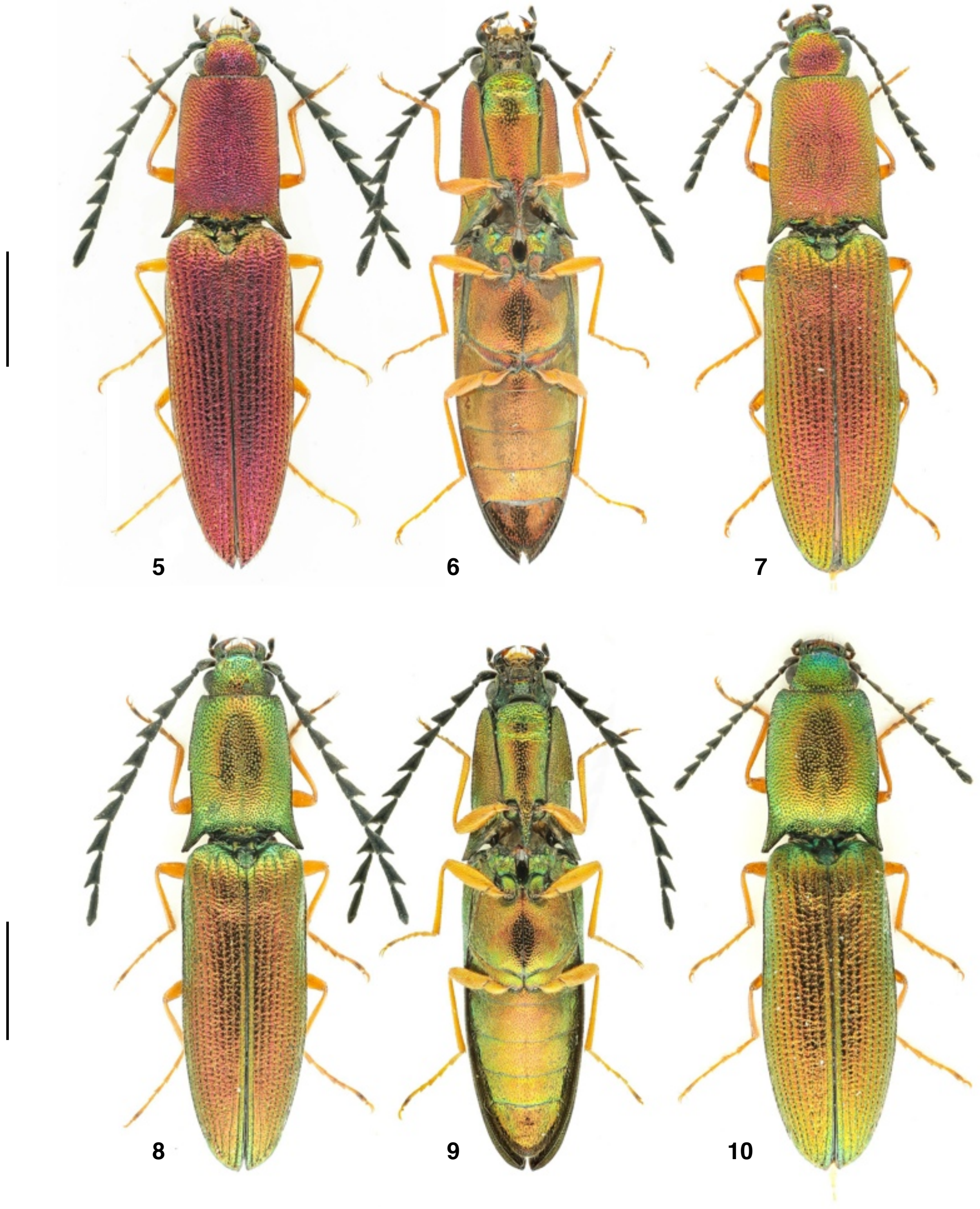

Fig. **5**-**10**. Habitus of *Corymbitodes* species (Scale bars 2 mm).

5-**7**. *Corymbitodes zixiae* **sp**. **nov**., from Weixi, Yunnan. **5**-**6**. ♂ holotype. **7**. ♀ paratype.
8-**10**. *Corymbitodes qingxiae* **sp**. **nov**. from Gongshan, Yunnan. **8**-**9**. ♂ holotype **10**. ♀ paratype.

Corymbitodes qingxiae sp. nov.

(Fig. 5 - 7; 21)

ZooBank : http://zoobank.org/A2F9E300-EEC7-413C-AF0C-9550E62BA7AC

Holotype, ♂ (MYNU), Gongshan County, Nujiang Prefecture, Yunnan, 2500 - 2700 m, 2023.V, local leg.

Paratypes

- 2 ♀ (MYNU), same data as holotype;
- 4 ♀ (MYNU), Muxiangping, Mt. Jizushan, Bingchuan County, Dali Prefecture, 2100 - 2400 m, Yunnan, 26.V.2015, Hao Huang leg.

Diagnosis. – See the diagnosis under *C. zixiae* **sp. nov.** and *C. wangi* **sp. nov.**

Description (based on male holotype)

Dimension. – Body length 9.0 mm.

Shape and coloration. – Shiny; head, labrum, base of mandible, scape, pronotum, scutellar shield, elytra, as well as the ventral surface metallic yellowish green, head, pronotum, ventral surface, especially elytra additionally with reddish metallic sheen; the rest portion of antennae and maxillary palpi black; legs yellow, with apical portion of last tarsus darkened. Body covered with whitish short pubescence.

Head. – Frons slightly depressed apically; punctures umbilicate, almost contiguous. Antennae greatly exceeding posterior angles of pronotum by about the last three antennomeres, serrated from antennomere 3 on; scape stout, pedicel small, globous, antennomere 3 elongate triangular, about 2 times longer than wide, antennomere 4 - 10 triangular, gradually lengthened, the serrated portion gradually slenderer, the last antennomere elongate, apex narrowed, blunt.

Pronotum. – Elongate, subtrapezoidal, depressed along midline, about 1.2 longer than width, widest at posterior angles; sides slightly convex, gradually narrowed toward anterior angles and posterior angles, posterior angles long, divergent, apices blunt. Punctures umbilicate, intervals of punctures almost contiguous in the middle.

Scutellar shield. – Covered with dense pubescence, tongue-shaped, densely with small punctures.

Elytra. – Elongate, about 2.9 times longer than width, widest near basal third; apical portion gradually narrowed, apices with micro process, not connected; surface smooth, slightly wrinkled, striae formed by lines of quadrate punctures, each puncture connected by grooved line, space between punctures in the line not uniform; interstriae sparsely punctuated, usually only with 1-3 punctures among the nearest four striae punctures.

Aedeagus (Fig. 21). – Typical of this genus.

Female. – Body length 8.6-9.0 mm. Similar to male by the coloration, the carination of posterior angle of pronotum, the slightly convex lateral margins of pronotum, and the widened apical portion of epipleuron, but differs from male by with short and less serrated antennae that not reaching posterior angles of pronotum by about one antennomere, and the slightly larger pronotum.

Larva. – Unknown.

Etymology. – The specific epithet is named after Qingxia fairy, who is the elder sister of Zixia. Both of whom are roles in the film *A Chinese Odyssey*.

Distribution. – China (Yunnan).

Corymbitodes yangi sp. nov.

(Fig. 11 - 12; 22)

ZooBank : http://zoobank.org/BEEC3D21-E6F4-4263-8AED-FE607E01A7D3

Holotype, ♂ (MYNU), Baotianman, Neixiang County, Nanyang City, Henan, 1200 - 1400 m, 18 - 19.V.2016, Qiao-Zhi Yang & Wei-Peng Qiao leg.

Diagnosis. – This new species resembles *Corymbitodes speciosus*, but it can be easily separated from the later by the different coloration, the shape of antennomere, as well as the shape of aedeagus.

Description (based on male holotype)

Dimension. – Body length 8.6 mm.

Shape and coloration. – Shiny; head, labrum and pronotum metallic red, pronotum with lateral portions metallic yellowish green; mandible, antennae, maxillary palpi, posterior angles of pronotum black; elytra metallic bluish purple, lateral portions purple; thorax ventrally metallic bluish green, or slightly yellowish green; abdomen metallic purple, lateral portions metallic bluish green; legs yellow, tarsi dark brown. Body covered with whitish short pubescence.

Head. – Frons slightly depressed apically; punctures umbilicate, large, intervals usually less than the diameter of one puncture. Antennae short, not exceeding posterior angles of pronotum by about half of last antennomere, serrated from antennomere 3 on; scape stout, pedicel small, globous, antennomere 3 elongate triangular, about 1.8 times longer than wide, antennomeres 4 - 10 triangular, similar in shape, the last antennomere elongate, apex narrowed, blunt.

Pronotum. – Pronotum elongate, subtrapezoidal, depressed in the middle, about 1.2 longer than width, widest at posterior angles; sides almost straight, very weakly convex, posterior angles long, slightly divergent, apices truncated; punctures small, intervals of punctures almost contiguous in the middle.

Scutellar shield. – Covered with dense pubescence, tongue-shaped, densely with small punctures.

Elytra. – About 2.4 times longer than width, widest near basal third; apical portion gradually narrowed, apices with micro sharp process, not connected; surface wrinkled, striae formed by lines of dense quadrate punctures, adjacent punctures connected by grooved line; interstriae densely punctuated, usually only with 2 - 3 punctures among the nearest four striae punctures.

Aedeagus (Fig. 22). – Typical of this genus.

Female and larva. – Unknown.

Etymology. – The specific epithet is named after Mr. Qiao-Zhi Yang (Beijing), one of the collectors of the holotype.

Distribution. – China (Henan).

Corymbitodes speciosus (Miwa, 1928)

(Fig. 13 - 15; 23)

New material.

- 1 ♂ (MYNU), Yima Forest Road, Jinfeng Township, Taitung County, Taiwan, 600 m, 28.II.2017, Wen-I Chou leg.;
- 2 ♀ (MYNU), Mt. Dahanshan, Pingtung County, Taiwan, 1300 m, 24.II and 5.III.2017, Wen-I Chou leg.;
- 2 ♂ (MYNU), Xiangyang, Haiduan Township, Taitung County, Taiwan, 2300 m, 24-25.III.2017, Wen-I Chou leg.;
- 1 ♂ (MYNU), Motian, Haiduan Township, Taitung County, Taiwan, 1600 m, 30.III.2018, Wen-I Chou leg.;
- 1 ♂ (MYNU), Mt. Dahanshan, Pingtung County, Taiwan, 1300-1400 m, 27.III.2018, Wen-I Chou leg.;
- 1 ♀ (MYNU), Ruisui Forest Road, Hualian County, Taiwan, 900 m, 14.IV.2018, Wen-I Chou leg.

Diagnosis. – A well-recognized species with multiple coloration. Body length 8.5 - 9.5 mm in male, 9.1 - 9.5 mm in female. Head and pronotum metallic bluish green, with pronotum sometimes metallic yellow or red in the center; elytra metallic coppery, green to purple; ventral surface metallic yellowish green, usually decorated with metallic blue or red reflection, abdomen metallic red, with sides metallic bluish green; legs yellowish brown, distinctly darkened at apical portion of femora, tibiae, and tarsi. Pronotum with carination on posterior angle. Elytral apices with micro process. Male with antennae just reaching posterior angle of pronotum, serrated from antennomere 3 on, while female not reaching posterior angle of pronotum by about one antennomere.

Distribution. – China (Taiwan).

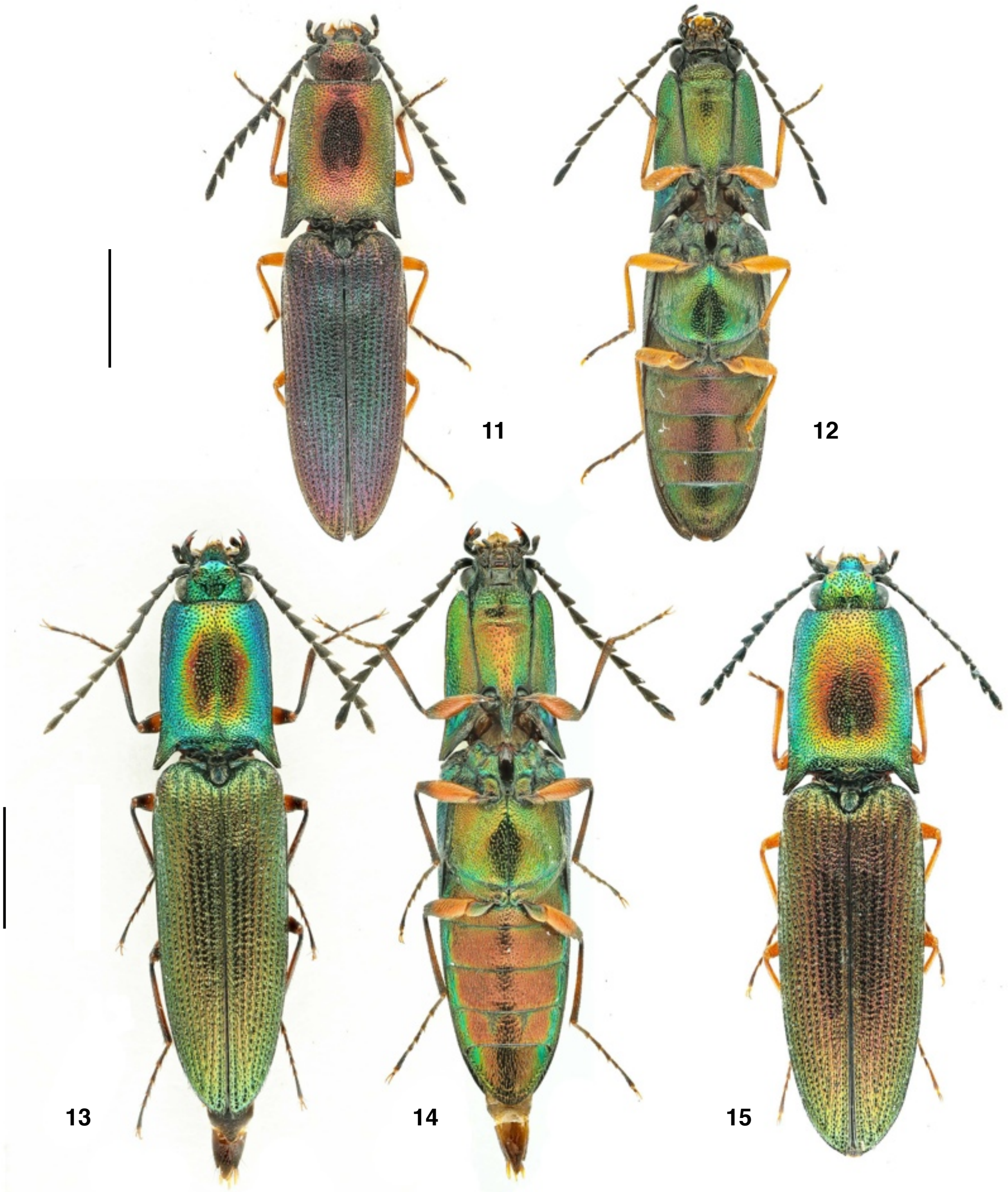

Fig. **11**-**15**. Habitus of *Corymbitodes* species (Scale bars 2 mm).

11-**12**. *Corymbitodes yangi* **sp**. **nov**., ♂ holotype from Baotianman, Henan. **13**-**15**. *Corymbitodes speciosus*. **13**-**14**. ♂ from Taitung, Taiwan. **15**. ♀ from Dahanshan, Taiwan.

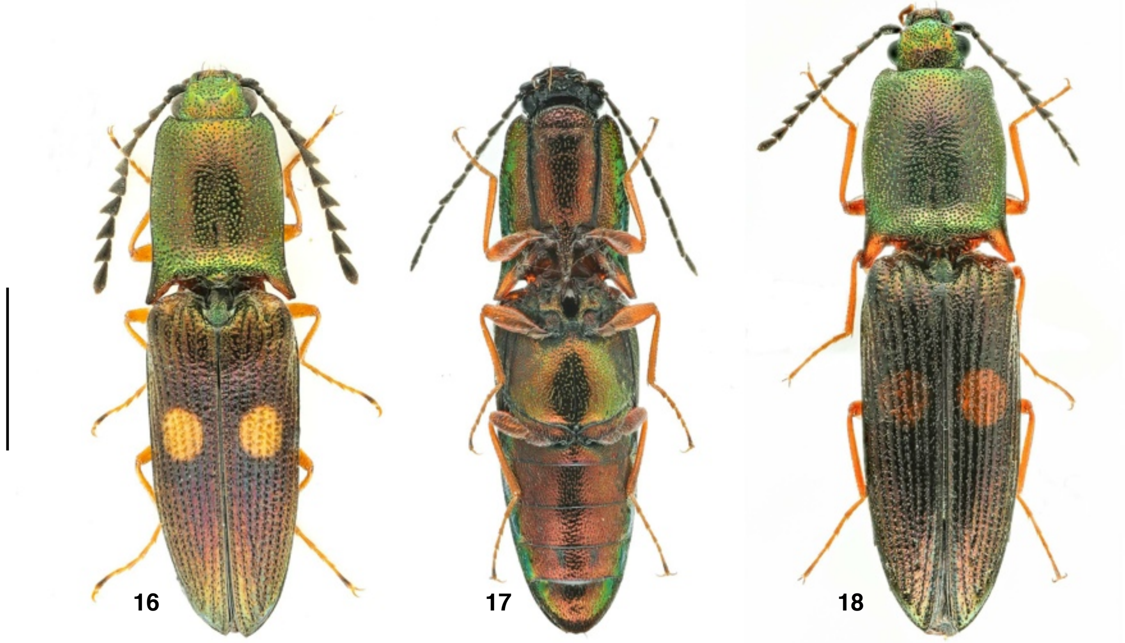

Fig. **16**-**18**. Habitus of *Corymbitodes auratus* from Huanglianshan, Yunnan (Scale bars 2 mm).

16-**17**. ♂. **18**. ♀.

Corymbitodes auratus Fleutiaux, 1942
(Fig. 16-18; 24)

New material. – 6 ♂ & 3 ♀ (MYNU), pass of Huanglianshan, Lvchun County, Honghe Prefecture, Yunnan, 1900 m, 21-23.V.2018, Hao Xu & Jian-Yue Qiu leg.

Diagnosis. – A well-recognized species with yellowish spots on elytra. Body length 7.2-7.5 mm in male, 8.8-9.4 mm in female. Head, pronotum and scutellar shield metallic green, slightly reddish, posterior portion of posterior angle of pronotum slightly yellow; elytra metallic coppery, slightly purple, center with a pair of large yellow spots, base of elytra with a pair of yellow spots, the size of yellow spot at base varied, sometimes diminished into small yellow area; ventral surface metallic red, with sides of hypomeron metallic green, meso- and metathoracic surface additionally with yellowish green reflection; abdomen with sides metallic green; antennae black; legs yellow, with tarsus darkened apically. Pronotum with carination on posterior angle. Elytral apices with micro process. Male with antennae just reaching posterior angle of pronotum, serrated from antennomere 3 on, while female not reaching posterior angle of pronotum by about two antennomeres.

Remarks. – *C. auratus* was originally described from northern Myanmar (Fleutiaux, 1942). Schimmel &Tarnawski (2015) recorded this species from Dali, northwestern Yunnan. Specimens from Huanglianshan, southern Yunnan, with diminished or indistinct yellow spots at the base of elytra, which is slightly different from the specimen illustrated by Schimmel &Tarnawski (2015) with large and distinct basal spots, are in all other respects generally identical to the illustration provided by Schimmel &Tarnawski (2015).

Distribution. – China (Yunnan); Myanmar.

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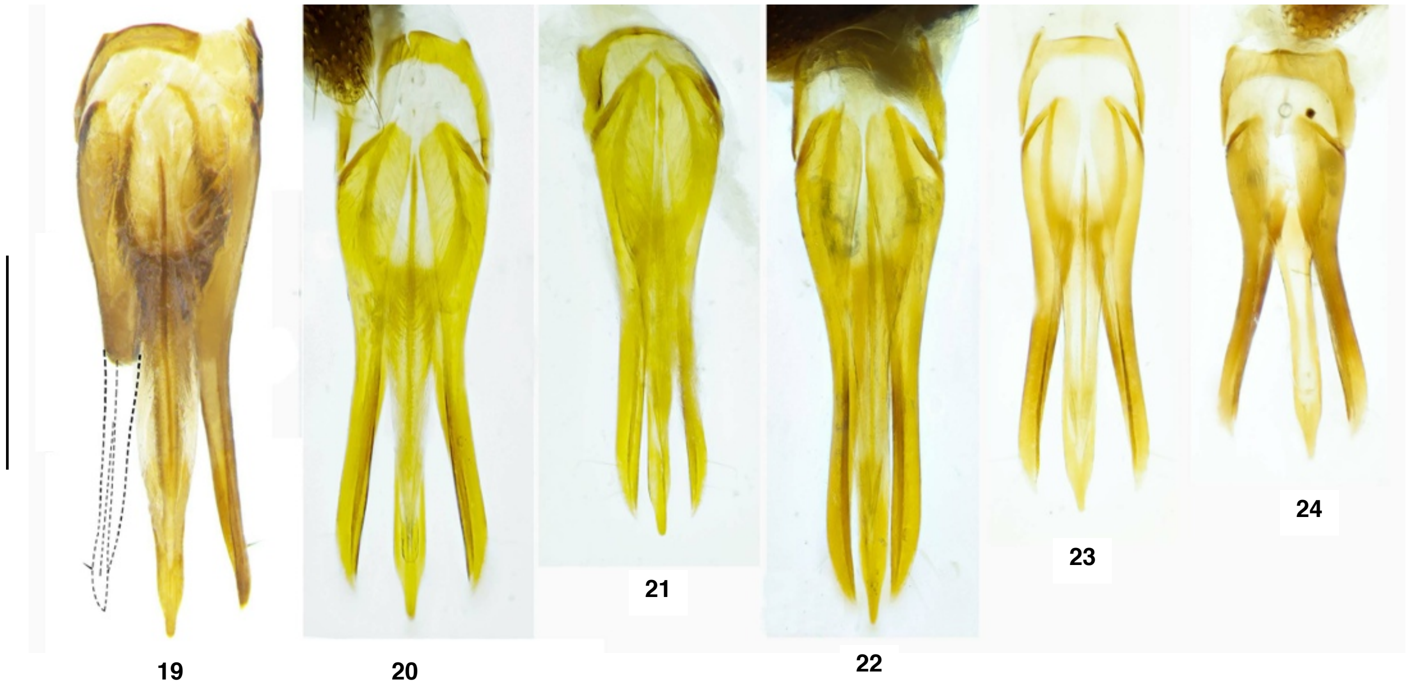

Fig. 19-24. Aedeagus of *Corymbitodes* species (Scale bars 0.5 mm).

19. *Corymbitodes jianyueae* **sp**. **nov**., holotype. **20**. *Corymbitodes zixiae* **sp**. **nov**., holotype. **21**. *Corymbitodes qingxiae* **sp**. **nov**., holotype. **22**. *Corymbitodes yangi* **sp**. **nov**., holotype. **23**. *Corymbitodes speciosus* from Dahanshan, Taiwan. **24**. *Corymbitodes auratus* from Huanglianshan, Yunnan.

Résumé

Qiu L., 2023. – Espèces nouvelles et peu connues de *Corymbitodes* de Chine (Coleoptera : Elateridae : Dendrometrinae). *Faunitaxys*, 11(52) : 1 – 7.

Cinq nouvelles espèces de *Corymbitodes* sont décrites de Chine : *Corymbitodes jianyueae* **sp**. **nov**., *Corymbitodes wangi* **sp**. **nov**., *Corymbitodes zixiae* **sp**. **nov**., *Corymbitodes qingxiae* **sp**. **nov**. et *Corymbitodes yangi* **sp**. **nov**. Du matériel supplémentaire de *Corymbitodes speciosus* (Miwa, 1928) et *C. auratus* Fleutiaux, 1942 est examiné. Toutes les espèces sont illustrées et comparées.

Mots-clés. – Coleoptera, Elateridae, Dendrometrinae, taupin, *Corymbitodes*, taxonomie, description, nouvelles rspèces, Chine.

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